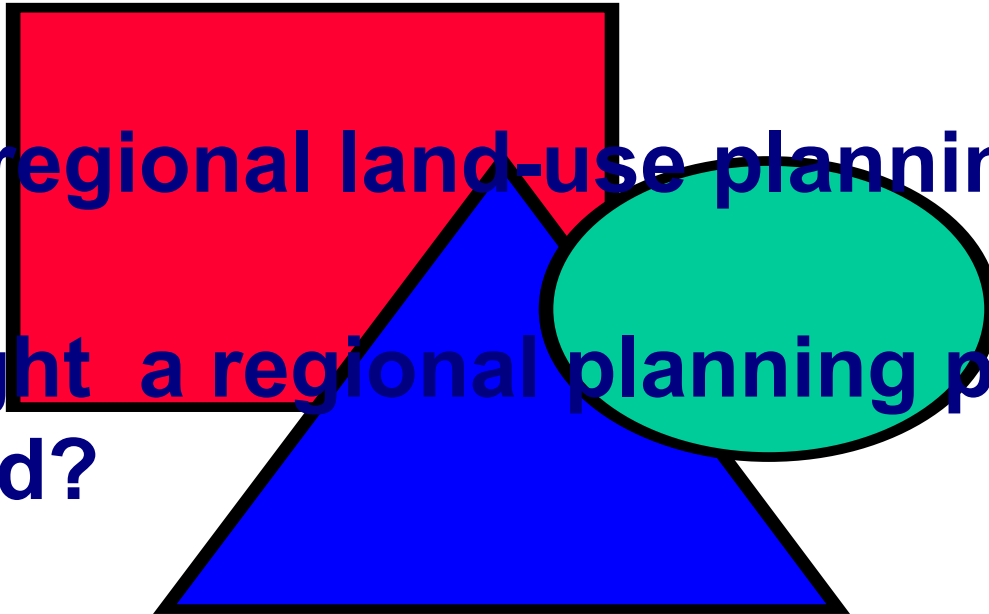


- Why plan?

- What is regional land-use planning?

- How might a regional planning process be structured?

- How can Yukon Planning relate to CEA?



Time and Space.....

Planning and CEA

Impacts take place over time. It takes time for impacts to be transmitted through a system, as they are transmitted other events may have further impacts.....

All things on earth exist in a spatial context, connected through proximity or through “pathways”

Regional Planning is about space and time. If identified sensibly a Region contains the pathways through which impacts may be transmitted; the region is the space in which impacts will most immediately be felt. Planning is concerned with the future.....with what the future may look like and with the way in which we can move towards a desirable future



•Steps In the Planning Process

- Broad Objectives

- Region Identification

- Data Needs/ Data Review

- Assessment/The Future/SWOT

- Specific Objectives

- Strategy for achieving Objectives

- **Plan**

- Implementation

- Broad Objectives





to ensure that social, cultural, economic and environmental policies are applied to the management, protection and use of land, water and resources in an integrated and coordinated manner so as to ensure Sustainable Development ”

- Broad Objectives

- Region Identification



Why Plan at the large scale?

Bio-systems, watersheds, wildlife migrations, encompass large areas and environmental impacts, even from a site specific land-use, may impact a large area.

Land-uses in the north tend to be at the large scale;

First Nation harvesting may involve major components of a traditional territory, encompassing several thousand square kilometers.

Industrial activity and tourism depend on extensive transportation corridors, and can leave substantive ecological footprints. The geographic range of tourists has widened dramatically over the past twenty years.

REGION IDENTIFICATION

Ideally boundaries contain a region with common elements.....

Watersheds?

Define an entity that is basic to life and well-being.

Has very clear pathways through which impacts may be transmitted

Has components with different tolerances to environmental stress.

Cultural boundaries?

In the Yukon, it was regarded as important that wherever possible planning region boundaries should be boundaries of FN Traditional Territories, because this boundary defines “home”, action space in which there is strong sense of place and belonging.

The problem is that we do not live in a very tidy world, and the two sets of boundaries do not always match very comfortably.

An aerial photograph of a large, winding reservoir in a mountainous region. The water is a deep blue color, and the surrounding terrain is rugged with brown and grey rock faces. In the background, several mountain peaks are covered in snow. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The text is overlaid on the upper left portion of the image.

- Broad Objectives

- Region Identification

- Data Needs/ Data Review**

Sources of Information

Traditional Environmental Knowledge

Census

Maps (existing mapped information)

Remote Sensed Imagery

Government departments (Wildlife; water; forests, transport; economic activity etc).

Consultants reports\Expert opinion

- 
- Broad Objectives
 - Region Identification
 - Data Needs/ Data Review
 - Assessment/The Future/SWOT**

The Future?

What current trends are apparent in the region?

Population shifts?

Economic trends?

Health of bio-physical systems?

What external pressures or trends may impact on the region?

Oil and natural gas development depend on distant markets; tourism depends on the prosperity and aspirations of people elsewhere; health of fish/wildlife may relate to global toxins and climate change.

Techniques?

Population forecasting, simulating change based on baseline data,

Cumulative Effects modeling or scenario building to simulate impact of new or expanded activities, canvassing “expert” opinion, surveying stakeholders regarding their expectations, surveying local populations regarding their concerns, values, and aspirations.

The role of GIS.....??????

GIS is a tool with tremendous capabilities and its
Ideal role in a planning process lies in simulating
outcomes and building scenarios.

IF we have good data at appropriate and compatible
scales and.....

IF we confidently understand how ecosystems behave
and the manner in which land-uses relate.....

.....then we can use GIS. ***Do we meet these
conditions in the Yukon?***


- 
- Broad Objectives
 - Region Identification
 - Data Needs/ Data Review
 - Assessment/The Future/SWOT
 - Specific Objectives**

Articulation of Specific Goals and Objectives

Identification of desirable\undesirable land-use trends in the light of the broad goals underlying the planning process (*maintenance of environmental integrity, facilitation of economic development*) and the interests and aspirations of the affected population.

Articulation of specific goals for land-use allocation in the region.

Is the time to make hard decisions; While some planning theory may hold that planning is a mechanism that allows us to accommodate a wide range of interests the hard reality is that some land-uses are incompatible, and biosystems are not overly forgiving.....

- 
- Broad Objectives
 - Region Identification
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 - Specific Objectives
 - Strategy for achieving Objectives

• ***Plan***

Tools to influence land-use decisions

- i) Zoning specific land-uses in specific locations (by land-use type).
- ii) Zoning land-uses very broadly, so that there may be broad zones in which industrial type land-use is encouraged and others where conservation is advocated. Constraint mapping may be used for this.
- iii) Use of existing land-use policies (eg protected areas) and bodies (eg Regional Resource Councils).
- iv) Screening of new or proposed activities for *cumulative effects* to identify impacts on environment and other land-uses in the light of the goals of the planning process.

Components of **“The Plan”**

Explanation of planning process

Description of current disposition of region


Discussion of current\future trends and their implications

Identification of the feasibly desirable future

Identification of “tools” and measures to achieve goals

- 
- Broad Objectives
 - Region Identification
 - Data Needs/ Data Review
 - Assessment/The Future/SWOT
 - Specific Objectives
 - Strategy for achieving Objectives
 - Plan

•Implementation



**The only thing we do know
with certainty is that the future
will not turn out the way it was
forecast.....**

In Summary.....

Linking CEA and LUP

- Region Identification
- Region contains pathways through which impacts transmitted
- Data Needs/ Data Review--
- Quality of data determines level of sophistication for CEA
- Assessment/The Future/SWOT
- CEA used to simulate future trends or impacts
- Strategy for achieving Objectives
- CEA as a tool for screening land-use
- Implementation
- CEA for monitoring proposed land-use impacts

